[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 26th August, 1882.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 299 copies.

The Egyptian war.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 19th August says that the Egyptian embroglio is not likely to be settled so soon as is generally believed. Turkey has decided not to send her troops to Egypt, nor can England expect any assistance from France. Hence it is obvious that England will have to restore order in Egypt single-handed. The Suez Canal will be under the joint protection of all the great European powers except Russia. But there is no doubt that the lion's share of this task too will devolve on England. The Khedive, who is quite helpless at present, has given her full power to adopt what measures she may think necessary for the safety of the Canal. Evidently the Egyptian army and the Bedouins are no match for the British army and can have no hope of success. The only result of this unfortunate war will be that the country will be plundered by the rebels, thousands of men killed, and thus their wives and children made widows and orphans. The British troops will be able to occupy Egypt only after two or three battles, but mere occupation will not do. They cannot retire until proper arrangements have been made for the administration of the country. The present Egyptian troops will

have to be dismissed and disarmed, new troops enlisted in their place, the armoury and magazine replenished, a new ministry appointed, and so on. All this is work of time. The British army will have to remain in Egypt for two or three years, and not three or four months, as is supposed by the Government. In our opinion the actual cost of the war will greatly exceed the estimate. The expenses of the Indian Contingent have been estimated at 1¼ or 1½ millions sterling, but they will not amount to less than eight or ten millions. To our thinking, the late Afghan war was far more necessary than the present Egyptian war. If the late Conservative Government was to blame for the former, the Liberal Government is still more to blame for the latter. The Egyptian difficulty could have been more easily settled; but the evil that had arisen in Afghanistan could not have been easily remedied if it had been allowed to take root, and we regret to say that, in spite of the late Kabul war, it does not appear to have been eradicated. The Liberals themselves now suffer from the evil consequences of their thwarting the plans of the late Conservative Government when in opposition. If they had not opposed the wise Eastern policy of the late Lord Beaconsfield at the time of the late Russo-Turkish war, and allowed him to give effect to it, both the late Kabul and the present Egyptian wars would have been avoided.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 620 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow) of the 24th August says

The Education Commission.

that there is no doubt that the report of the Education Commission will be a very valuable document, as it will contain the opinions of able and experienced educational and other Government officers, missionaries and independent gentlemen who have taken a deep interest in the education of the people. The appointment of Dr. Hunter as President of the Commission is highly commendable. The Government could not have made a better selection. The natives throughout India,

and especially in Upper India, have exhibited great anxiety about high education. They attach the greatest value to it and desire that the Government should do nothing which is calculated to check it. We hope that the Commission will take their request into consideration. Moreover, English should continue to be the medium of high education. All intelligent and experienced men hold the same view. We are not opposed to the encouragement of the Oriental languages, but they should always hold a secondary place at the university examinations. It is believed that the Education Commission is opposed to the closing of the schools and colleges for so many days in the year, and would cut down the holidays to two months. We concur with the Commission, and will discuss the subject in a future issue.

Circulation, 620 copies.

The appeal made by Raja Jai Kishan Das, C.S.I., Deputy Collector, to the public on behalf of the Agra College.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow) of the 26th August publishes the letter which Raja Jai Kishan Das, C.S.I., Deputy Collector, sent to some public-spirited gentlemen in these provinces on the 25th February last in connection with the subject of the abolition of the Agra College. The following is an abstract translation of the letter:—Sir,—You must have heard that the Government of India, has with the consent of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, decided to abolish the Agra College. Though no date has yet been fixed for its abolition, it is obvious that its name will ere long be improved off the list of Government Colleges. The only way of saving it from destruction would be for a local committee to take its management into its hands. In that case the Government says that it would be ready to help the college according to the grant-in-aid rules, and also to make over a portion of the endowment, hitherto attached to the college, to the committee. Before proceeding further, I beg to remind you with deep regret of the unsuccessful attempt I made some years ago for the establishment of an Anglo-Aryan College. I met with so many difficulties, arising from the apathy of our countrymen, that I was

obliged to postpone, if not to give up, the idea. In fact I was so disappointed that I determined never to make an appeal of this kind to our countrymen again. But now that a sad event is about to happen, which will throw back education in Upper India to that stage in which it was half a century ago, my patriotism compels me to appeal to my enlightened and well-to-do countrymen once more and to ask them at all events to save an old college which is on the eve of destruction, if they are unable to found a new one. We should take the management of the Agra College into our hands, call it the Anglo-Aryan College, and make it a national college for the Hindus as the Aligarh Anglo-Muhammadan College is for the Musalmans. In fact, it already deserves to be regarded as our national college, inasmuch as it is supported from an endowment made by one of our countrymen. Pandit Gangadhar Shástri endowed it with one and a half lakhs of rupees and some villages. For the future the Government has resolved to give only a portion of the income from the endowment for its support, if it is maintained, and to spend the remainder of the income on the spread of primary education. Setting aside the question as to whether this decision of the Government is in accordance with the wishes of Pandit Gangadhar Shástri, and whether, if he had now been alive, he would have consented to the withdrawal of the endowment from the Agra College and to its devotion to the spread of elementary education, would it not be a matter for deep regret if we were unable to maintain the college? Would it not be a matter of shame for us not to be able to maintain an old college while Musalmans are establishing new Colleges? The entire cost of the college, including the school classes, would amount to Rs. 3,000 a month. If we could manage to raise Rs. 1,500 a month by private subscriptions, the Government would give an equal sum. Is Rs. 1,500 a month a sum too large for our princes and nobles to contribute? Will you kindly let me know as soon as possible how much you as well as your friends can afford to contribute towards the support of the college? Please do

not make this letter public until a committee has been established to take the management of the college into its hands. Looking at the failures of the movements set on foot for the revival of the Delhi and Bareilly Colleges, we had better not give publicity to any movement of this kind in future until we have placed it on a firm basis.

Circulation, 125 copies.

The Agra College.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 18th August states that, during the late visit of the Education Commission to Agra, a large meeting was held at Agra to consider the question of maintaining the Agra College. Among the many respectable and influential men who attended the meeting were Raja Lachhman Singh, Deputy Collector, Seth Lachhman Das, Seth Raghunath Das, and Raja Shankar Singh of Eta. Rs. 10,000 was collected for the establishment of three scholarships, to be called after the names of Lord Ripon, Sir Alfred Lyall, and Dr. Hunter. The Municipal Committee of Agra has also agreed to pay Rs. 8,000 a year for the support of the college We hope that Lord Ripon will not abolish the college. The abolition of that institution would check the spread of high education in Agra and the neighbouring districts.

The ambiguity of Urdu character.

The same paper refers to an error in the transmission of a letter through the post-office caused by the ambiguity of the Urdu character. An urgent letter was lately sent to a man at Purah by his friend through the post. The address was written in Urdu. The postal clerks read Purah as Porah, another village in the same district, and accordingly first sent it to the latter village. When the addressee was, of course, not found at Porah, it was sent to Purah. This caused a delay of one week.

Circulation, 550 copies.

The conservancy of forests in the Panjab.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore) of the 21st August states that the forest conservancy rules are one of the causes of the poverty of agricultural classes in the Panjab. Formerly cultivators

were able to graze their cattle in the forests and take fire-wood, &c., from them without paying anything. But the conservancy rules have deprived them of this privilege, and they have now to pay even for grazing their cattle in the forests. This payment presses severely on the poor cultivators. They should be again allowed to utilize the produce of forests gratis.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Religious education.

The *Sáhas* (the Bengali newspaper of Allahabad) of the 16th August, (received on the 25th idem), in regard to the question of religious education, argues that religious education is essential; but that as boys, professing different creeds, receive instruction together, it is difficult to make any arrangements for it at schools. Only secular instruction should be given at schools, and moral tracts, containing the lives of good men and moral stories, should be als taught as text-books. The parents should make their own arrangements for the religious education of their children at home.

The memorial of the Prayag Hindu Samaj in favour of Hindi.

The same paper notices with approval at some length the memorial presented by the Prayag Hindu Samaj to Dr. Hunter, the President of the Education Commission, at Allahabad on the 16th August, in favour of the elementary education being given in Hindi instead of Urdu.

Circulation, 430 copies.

Local self-government.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 21st August says that it would seem that a local self-government scheme for the Panjab will be shortly published by the Panjab Government. It would no doubt be the highest result of the spread of European civilization in the country that the natives should have a voice in the administration. The local self-government scheme of Lord Ripon has been hailed with joy throughout India. He has laid the people under a deep debt of gratitude by this noble gift. But we are afraid that our countrymen are not yet quite fit for the new duties which are to be

imposed on them. We hope that Sir Charles Aitchison will introduce the scheme in such a manner that it will not prove a failure. The principles of local self-government should be clearly explained to the people, and care should be taken that none but able men are elected members of local boards.

Industrial schools.

The *Atáliq-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 17th August states that at present a purely literary education is given at schools, and the result of this is that boys after leaving the school consider employment in the public service as the only means of earning their livelihood and look down with contempt on their hereditary callings. But, as the Government cannot of course provide employment for them all, many of them remain idle and become a burden on their parents. In order to put a stop to this evil the Government should establish industrial schools. (The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot) of the 19th August also urges the establishment of industrial schools).

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Postal savings banks.

A correspondent of *Punjabi Akhbár* (Lahore) of the 16th August states that the postal savings banks were established only three months ago, but they have already made satisfactory progress. If measures had been adopted to make their existence more widely known, the progress would have been still greater. The following proposals are deserving of attention at the hands of the Government:—(1) As the rules about depositing money in the banks are at present printed in English in the deposit-books, the depositors who are unacquainted with English find it difficult to know their contents. The rules should be printed in vernacular. (2) When a man who has a deposit at a post-office goes to another place, he has to return the deposit-book given to him by the former, and to obtain a new book from the post-office at the latter place. This necessarily causes great inconvenience. It would be better if the same book sufficed

everywhere. When a depositor changes his residence, the post-master should note the balance to his credit in his deposit-book. (3) The depositor is not charged anything for the deposit-book for the first time. But if he requires another book, owing to the first book having been lost or owing to his change of residence, he is charged one rupee for it, although it is by no means worth more than two annas. The charge is too heavy, especially for the poor. (4) When a depositor wishes to deposit any more money in the bank, he has only to send the money and the deposit-book by his servant to the post-office. This rule is very objectionable. Suppose the servant delivers only a portion of the money to the post-office clerk who receives such deposits, or the clerk enters only a portion of the money in the deposit-book and appropriates the remainder to his own use. In that case there would be no written evidence to show what amount was actually sent by the depositor. No deposit should be received by the post-office until it is accompanied with a note, which should state the amount to be deposited and should be signed by the depositor. The depositors should be supplied with forms for the purpose.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The alleged misconduct of a railway police constable towards a native passenger at Muttra.

A correspondent of the *Nasím-i-Agra* of the 23rd August, writing from Muttra, complains that on the 13th August he personally saw a railway police constable assaulting and abusing a pleader at the window of the booking-office at the Muttra station. On enquiry it appeared that the former had offered to assist the latter in obtaining the ticket and to secure him a seat in a compartment where there would be few other passengers, if he would pay him 4 annas; but he had declined his services. It is believed that the pleader has sent petitions to the Superintendent of the Railway Police and the Traffic Manager complaining of the misconduct of the constable. It is very unjust that the railway police should dishonour passengers in this way.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 311 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares) of the 21st August takes the municipal committee of Benares severely to task for not keeping the road leading from the town to the temple of Sárnáth in order. The road is six miles long. The native chiefs and the high European officers who pay a visit to Benares generally also go to see the temple. A large religious fair is held annually at the temple every Monday during the Hindi month of Shrawan. The *Sudhá* also asks the well-to-do Hindus of Benares to build one or two large houses near the temple for the use of pilgrims.

The Sárnáth road at Benares.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* (Delhi) of the 21st August, in its local news column, in regard to the case of Munshi Amjid Ali, the proprietor of the *Naiyar-i-Azim* (Moradabad), who was prosecuted by Babu Shri Ram, the Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Alwar, for defamation, states that the proprietor has been sentenced to undergo imprisonment for eight months and to pay a fine of Rs. 300; Ashfaq Ali, his sister's son, to undergo imprisonment for one month, and Ibn Ali to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

The case of the proprietor of the *Naiyar-i-Azim* of Moradabad.

The same paper states that on the night of the 18th August some thieves cruelly killed a chaukidar near the Khuni gate with knives, and also severely wounded a goldsmith who came to his assistance.

A chaukidar killed by thieves at Delhi.

Circulation, 440 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore) of the 23rd August, in its local news column, complains that a few days ago nearly three thousand rupees worth of property was stolen from the house of Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan, late Extra Assistant Commissioner. About twenty days ago a theft was committed at the house of the proprietor of the paper. It is to be regretted that thefts are very frequent and the police are unable to trace the stolen property. The police constables undergo drilling regularly and are neatly

The prevalence of theft at Lahore.

dressed, but they are not very skilful in the prevention and detection of crime. The present system is no doubt very showy, but it is more costly and less efficient than the late chaukidari system. The natives protested strongly against the introduction of the police system, but the Government did not listen to them. It would be a good thing if the old chaukidari system were revived.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Monkeys and bulls at Delhi.

A correspondent of the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore) of the 23rd August, writing from Delhi, complains that monkeys and bulls are a great nuisance at Delhi. Lately a Hindu woman, who was standing on the top of her house, was attacked by some monkeys. She fell down on the ground below and died. About three or four months ago a servant of Nawáb Ziyáu-l-daula's pointed a gun at a monkey to frighten it. The gun went off, and a Hindu woman was shot. The Nawáb's son was prosecuted by her relatives for murder, but was acquitted by the Court. The bulls have also killed one or two children. The municipal committee should take some measures for the banishment of monkeys and bulls from the town.

Circulation, 550 copies.

The custom among women in the Panjab of bathing naked in public.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore) of the 21st August says that the municipal committee of Bahawalpur is really doing good work. In order to put a stop to the evil custom among women of bathing naked in public it has lately passed a bye-law to the effect that if a woman is found bathing naked in a public thoroughfare, her guardian shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one rupee. The municipal committee of Lahore should enact a similar bye-law and strictly enforce it. Women are to be seen bathing naked in the canal near Mian Sultan's *sarai* at Lahore throughout the day.

The native doctor in charge of the dispensary at Gujranwalla.

The same paper publishes an article communicated by one Chiragu-l-din from Gujranwalla. The writer states that Mirza Anwar Ali, who is in charge of the dispensary at Gujranwalla, is an able, experienced and industrious native

doctor. He is also well acquainted with English. He should be made an Assistant Surgeon. All classes of the people at Gujranwalla have great confidence in him. Some time ago they forwarded a memorial to the Panjab Government praying for his promotion, but the writer does not know what orders were passed on it.

The city police at Lucknow.

A local correspondent of the *Atáliq-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 17th August complains that the numerical strength of the city police at Lucknow is very small compared with the requirements of the town. This is the reason why the police are unable to prevent crime. What can a poor constable do in the way of preventing crime if it takes him some hours to traverse even once the area in his charge?

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt	Circulation.
						1882.	1882.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jallandhar,	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Ali ...	Aug. 19th ...	Aug. 21st ...	132 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Diván Buta Singh,	„ 18th & 21st	„ 20th & 24th respectively.	550 „
3	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Maula Bakhsh ...	„ 14th & 21st	„ 21st & 25th respectively.	196 „
4	*Ahsanu-l-Akhbár* ...	Amroha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ali Husain Khán ...	„ 17th ...	„ 23rd ...	84 „
5	*Áína-i-Sikandari* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	70 „
6	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 22nd ...	„ 25th ...	100 „
7	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 19th & 23rd	„ 21st & 26th respectively.	1,800 „
8	*Akhbár-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Awadh Bihari Lál ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 26th ...	100 „
9	*Ahmadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-din ...	„ 15th ...	„ 21st ...	84 „
10	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rai ...	„ 19th & 22nd	„ 21st & 24th respectively.	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
11	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sada Nand ...	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	80 copies.
12	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál ...	„ 19th ...	„ „ ...	135 „
13	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 23rd ...	„ 26th ...	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	„ 24th ...	„ „ ...	200 copies.
15	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khán ...	„ 21st ...	„ 23rd ...	100 „

15	*Ashrafu-t-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khán ...	„ 21st ...	„ 23rd ...	100 „
16	*Atalíq-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ..	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ali Khan.	„ 17th ...	„ 26th ...	...
17	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Totá Rám ...	„ 18th ...	„ 21st ..	125 „
18	*Benares Gazette* ...	Benares ..	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Ashraf Ali ...	„ 21st ..	„ 23rd ...	250 „
19	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari,*	Bareilly ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Thakur Prasád ...	„ 19th ...	„ 24th ...	225 „
20	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Muhammad Husain,	„ 21st ...	„ 23rd ...	390 „
21	*Guldasta-i-Benares,*	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fida Husain ...	„ 22nd ...	„ „ ..	108 „
22	*Gurmukhi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ..	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto .	Gurmukh Singh ...	„ 19th ...	„ 22nd ...	300 „
23	*Gyán Pradayini Patrika.*	Ditto ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ..	Novín Chandra Rai,	For Aug. ...	„ 20th ...	200 „
24	*Chandriká* ...	Udaipur ...	Ditto ..	Bi-monthly,	Damodar Shastri ...	For the 2nd fortnight of Malmas.	„ 26th ...	100 „
25	*Islám* ...	Meerut ..	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Alimu-l-Din ...	Aug. 18th ...	„ 20th ...	250 „
26	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ..	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	„ 19th & 23rd	„ 22nd & 26th respectively.	180 „
27	*Jahwa-i-Túr* ...	Meerut ..	Urdu ..	Weekly ...	Ganeshi Lál ...	„ 24th ...	„ 26th ...	90 „
28	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Jamshed Ali ...	„ 13th ...	„ 23rd ...	150 „
29	*Karwánah* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muhammad Yaqub,	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ..	250 „
30	*Kásh Patrika* ...	Benares ..	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ...	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	„ 18th ..	„ 20th ..	645 copies (including 568 copies taken by Govt. and Local Committees.)
31	*Kaukab-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. H. Messmore.	„ 25th ...	„ 25th ...	341 copies.
32	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benares ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Chintamani Rao.	„ 21st ...	„ 25th ...	311 „
33	*Khair-Khwáh-i-Alam*	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Mir Husain ...	„ 24th ...	„ 26th ..	110 „
34	*Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh,*	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lál ...	„ 15th ...	„ 20th ..	20 „
35	*Koh-i-Núr,* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Bi-weekly ...	Jawwád Ali ...	„ 19th & 23rd	„ 21st & 25th respectively.	440 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1882.	1882.	
36	*Lytton Gazette* ...	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Dás ...	Aug. 22nd ...	Aug. 24th ...	250 copies.
37	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 21st ...	„ 25th ...	100 „
38	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto	Ghulám Muhammad	„ 22nd ...	„ 23rd ...	175 „
39	*Mutla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nabi Bakhsh ...	„ 17th ...	„ 20th ...	87 „
40	*Meerut Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Karimu-l-din ...	„ 24th ...	„ 26th ...	...
41	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Ali ...	„ 16th ...	„ 21st ...	180 „
42	*Mazhar-i-Zirwát* ...	Meerut ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly ...	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	„ 24th ...	„ 25th ...	...
43	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhibu-lláh ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 26th ...	100 „
44	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 21st ...	„ 26rd ...	250 „
45	*Mufíd-i-Am* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	„ 20th ...	„ 21st ...	200 „
46	*Meer Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshi Lal ...	„ „ ...	„ 23rd ...	...
47	*Murassa-i-Takáib* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal ...	„ 15th ...	„ 22nd ...	125 „
48	*Mujma-i-Akbar* ...	Moradabad,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjid Ali ...	„ 21st ...	„ 25th ...	162 „
49	*Nasím-i-Akbar* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rúhu-lláh Khán ...	„ 24th ...	„ „ ...	150 „
50	*Nasím-i-Subah* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamna Dás ...	„ 23rd ...	„ „ ...	300 „
51	*Nur-i-Subah* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kunj Bihari Lál ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 23rd ...	90 „
52	*Nur Afshán* ...	Ludhiana,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	„ 24th ...	„ 26th ...	593 „
53	*Nusrat-ul-Islám* ...	Budaun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Agha Ján.	„ 17th ...	„ 21st ...	...
54	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	„ 19th & 26th	„ 20th & 26th respectively.	355 „
55	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Ali ...	„ 16th ...	„ 21st ...	180 „

56	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 21st to 26th	„ 21st to 26th respectively.	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	
57	*Oudh Punch* ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ..	Sajjad Husain ..	„ 22nd ...	„ 25th ...	524	copies.
58	*Panjábi Akhbár* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azim ..	„ 16th & 19th	„ 24th ...	300	„
59	*Panjáb Punch* ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-Dín ...	„ 16th ..	„ 22nd ...	130	„
60	*Patiala Akhbár* ..	Patiala ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rikhi Kesh ..	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	300	„
61	*Prince of Wales Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshi Lal ..	„ 20th ...	„ 23rd ...	70	„
62	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ..	Nadir Ali Shah ..	„ 21st & 24th	„ 22nd & 25th respectively.	430	„
63	*Rafáh-i-Ám* ...	Sialkot ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Díwan Chand ...	„ 21st ...	„ 25th ...	700	„
64	*Ratn Prakásh* ...	Ratlam ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haqq.	„ 17th ...	„ 24th ...	...	
65	*Reformer* ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ..	Návín Chandar Rái,	„ 21st ...	„ 23rd ...	750	„
66	*Subha Kapurthala* ...	Kapurthala	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Sharfu-l-din ..	„ 19th ...	„ 22nd ...	112	„
67	*Sáhas* ...	Allahabad,	Bengali ...	Ditto ..	Rajni Kánt Basu ...	„ 16th ...	„ 25th ...	250	„
68	*Sayidu-l-Akhbár* ...	Budaun ...	Urdu ...	Daily ...	Afzal Ali ..	„ 21st to 24th	„ 26th ...	...	
69	*Sujan Kirti Sudhá-kar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Baushi Dhar ..	„ 21st ...	„ 25th ...	200	„
70	*Shokh-i-Oudh* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Tasawar Husain ...	„ 16th ...	„ 21st ...	...	
71	*Shola-i-Tur* ..	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muhammad Ibráhím Khan.	„ 22nd ...	„ 24th ...	175	„
72	*Tahzíb* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Ali Khán ...	„ 19th ...	„ „ ...	...	
73	*Tátiya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Wilayat Ali ...	June 12th & 31st July.	„ „ ...	200	„
74	*Victoria Paper* ...	Sialkot ...	Ditto ..	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	Aug. 17th to 21st	„ 25th ...	1,100	„
75	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Marathi ...	Weekly ...	Hari Bhaskar ...	„ 21st ...	„ 26th ...	135	„
76	*Waqáya-i-Alam* ...	Gházipur,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-din Ahmad,	„ „ ...	„ 25th ...	250	„

ALLAHABAD,
The 31st August, 1882.

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VIA BRIN